

SNOW FIGHTING BEES IN CITY NEXT WINTER

Every Man Should Be His Own
Shoveller, Mr. Fether-
ston Says.

TO ENLIST ARMY OF 40,000

If Snow Is Attacked at Start
and Forced Into Sewers,
Cost Will Be Small.

If the snow removal plan which John T. Fetherston, Street Cleaning Commissioner, has evolved for next year proves as successful as its inventor believes it will every citizen will have a personal interest and share in the work and "snow fighting bees," not unlike in character to the old "barn raisings" and "husking bees" of other days and places will be in order all over the city.

In an article in the current *Engineering Record* Mr. Fetherston outlines this scheme, the principle of which is not to wait until all the snow has fallen to remove it but to tackle it during the storm, enlist a militant citizenry and shovel the stuff down every manhole.

"If every sewer in the town can be used for snow fighting," says the Commissioner, "and practically every street has a sewer in it—then the snow removal problem instead of becoming not only a burden to all concerned but also a positive source of jobs for the city and citizens would take on the nature of a 'snow fighting bee' with everybody a member of the division—the city being divided for the purpose into sections."

"At present the city waits until the snowfall is over and traffic congested before it begins to dig itself out. To have every sewer in town available for the disposal of snow as it falls and to secure a sufficient number of men to keep snow moving into the sewers as it falls appear to be the most feasible ways of meeting the snow removal problem."

"The principal difficulty in snow fighting will be to secure an adequate number of men ready and willing to begin work on the first appearance of snow and to start actually removing the snow not less than an hour after the first flakes have fallen under conditions which indicate that a continued storm might be expected."

"The solution of this part of the problem will undoubtedly involve the organization of the city into blocks and sections with a captain or supervisor in charge of each block or district and the registration of men in blocks or streets available for snow work, either during the day, when the day's work is completed, or at night after the day's work is finished."

"It is estimated that for the 576 miles of streets scheduled for snow removal a force varying from 30,000 to 40,000 men, working continuously for eight hours, will put into the sewers an eight inch snowfall at a cost not to exceed \$75,000."

For the arrangement of this scheme a large planning force, which does not now exist in the department, will be required, and a publicity campaign also to interest citizens and get them to lend physical aid.

Mr. Fetherston does not propose to neglect the present method of removing snow after a storm, but will keep a large force for that purpose. The greatest difficulty in that end is to secure an adequate number of trucks. He says that motor trucks are displacing horse drawn vehicles to a large extent but that the motors are not easily secured for snow work.

He advises a bonus system for department employees during snow removal periods. He thinks that the cost of removal will not be much reduced for some time but that the contingent loss can be greatly reduced by speedy action, such as he thinks his new plan will insure.

Mr. Fetherston says that, considering the size of the storm and the bad weather following, the work last winter was all that could have been expected. It will cost the city more than \$2,500,000 for the removal of this year's fall of 34.7 inches. Damage to business and private property brings the total loss to the city to more than \$5,000,000. In the way of criticism Mr. Fetherston says that neither the city nor the street railway companies are properly equipped for rapid snow removal.

400 NEGROES WAIT CHIEF SAM.

More Gathering at Galveston to
Join African Colonists.

Galveston, Tex., March 25.—Four hundred negroes arrived here to-day, coming by special train from Weleetka, Okla., to join the several hundred already here waiting the arrival of the ship from New York under command of Chief Sam, with whom they expect to embark for the African gold coast.

Despite the fact that the ship is still in New York and the date of departure for Galveston uncertain, and although newspapers have disclosed a number of questionable dealings of Chief Sam, negroes here still insist that he is the man to carry them to Africa. Leaders appear to have affairs well in hand, and few negroes can be induced to talk; their faith in Chief Sam appears to be unshakable.

Leaders of the party arriving to-day stated that several hundred more will start from Weleetka in a few days. Negroes arriving to-day are from various sections of Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas and north Texas. They are housed in one of the negro parks here, and appear to have money, as none of them are seeking work.

ACCUSES VALLON OF SHOOTING.

Lawyer for Webber Says Gunmen's
Chauffeur Identified Gambler.

Harford T. Marshall, ex-Assistant District Attorney, who was counsel for Bridge Webber and later for Jacob Reich and who, when called as a witness for the defense in the trial of Gyp the Blood, Lefty Louis, Dago Frank and Whitey Lewis for the murder of Herman Rosen, was not permitted to answer any questions, has made an affidavit respecting the part of Harry Vallon in the murder as it was related to him by Shapiro, the driver of the murder car.

Shapiro said, according to Mr. Marshall, that Harry Vallon had hired the car and that he took Vallon to the Metropolitan. Immediately after the shooting, Shapiro says, Vallon came running toward the car with a revolver in his hand, jumped in with other men and told him to speed away. When Shapiro was compelled to slow up at Sixth avenue Vallon struck him over the head with his revolver and told him to go faster.

Mr. Marshall's affidavit will be attached to the plea for clemency, which Mr. White will file with Gov. Glynn next week.

Boston's Mayor Cuts Salaries.

Boston, March 25.—Mayor Curley expects to save the city \$55,000 annually by his order to-day, which will effect a 3 per cent. reduction in the salaries of all employees of the Public Works Department receiving \$1,000 or more a year. Commissioner L. K. Housie, whose \$5,000 salary is fixed by his contract, agrees to submit to the same reduction.

WOMAN BEGINS WAR ON PERIL IN DUST OF CITY'S ASH CANS



Mrs. Flora Spiegelberg

The present method of handling ashes in this city has aroused the condemnation of many citizens, including sanitary experts. The manner in which the ashes, exposed in open cans in the streets and carted in open wagons, are scattered broadcast causes not only discomfort and inconvenience but daily threatens the health of rich and poor in all sections of the city.

Mrs. Flora Spiegelberg of 67 Riverside Drive has begun an active campaign for the dustless and sanitary collection of ashes and garbage. She has gathered information which shows the present danger not only to the employees of the Street Cleaning Department but to persons in the streets. She has carefully studied the various systems of ash removal in foreign cities.

Mrs. Spiegelberg will see Commissioner of Health S. S. Goldwater to-day. She will set before him complete data concerning the method of handling ashes and garbage in more than 150 cities in Germany. That system is so splendidly arranged that neither the ashes nor the garbage are exposed to the air from the time they leave the basement of a house until they reach the incinerating plant.

Explains Her Campaign.

At her home last evening Mrs. Spiegelberg discussed enthusiastically her campaign.

"The present system of handling ashes in this city is simply terrible," she explained. "Here in New York the ashes are scattered five times before finally disposed of, and it is therefore utterly impossible for drivers to keep themselves clean or free from germs. The men suffer very much from the fine ash dust which gets into their eyes, throat and nose. It is a degrading sight to see these faithful drivers who do the city's dirtiest work riding to the dumps on the end of a six inch board and returning home through our beautiful streets standing in their filthy coats."

"Children on their way to school, men and women going to work, all are exposed constantly to the fine ash dust, which, besides soiling their clothing, irritates the mucous membranes, causing endless trouble and suffering. Even here on Riverside Drive and over on Fifth avenue you find many cases of persons afflicted with diseases of the nose and throat due to the ash dust."

"Countless sums are spent by the Board of Health and other institutions to combat infant mortality, tuberculosis and other diseases, and yet the most potent cause of the barbarians and the heathens. But right here at our very doors we are quietly submitting to a dreadfully unsanitary condition—we shirk our civic duty."

"It is absolutely impossible under the present system to effect the desired dustless and sanitary removal of ashes and garbage. The wagons are too small and they are too high for one man alone to lift and empty into them cans weighing

from 200 to 300 pounds. There is most urgent need for reform."

"The present unsanitary methods of collecting and disposing of ashes, garbage and waste in nearly all American cities cause the illness and death, directly and indirectly, of thousands of men, women and children and the loss of millions of dollars of people's money."

"New York city spends millions of dollars every year on this system, whereas in German cities the municipalities get a large revenue from the ashes, garbage and street sweepings. In Amsterdam, Holland, a revenue of \$20,000 is obtained from the street sweepings alone."

"New York must install the model system in use in Germany. I shall present the facts to Commissioner Goldwater. The system is in vogue in more than 150 German cities, and has proved most satisfactory indeed."

"The system includes covered cans for the ashes, street sweepings and garbage. It includes motor trucks, both flyless and dustless, the sections of the truck going directly unopened to the furnace of the destructor. The power generated by the refuse would supply the electric trucks and the rest could be used to light and heat our public buildings. The residue or slag can be used for various purposes, such as street paving and the like."

No Odor and No Dust.

"The collecting wagons carry three or four covered detachable receptacles and the openings to them have sliding covers. The closed garbage can is inverted upon one of these receptacles, and by a slight movement the covers of the can and of the receptacle are slipped to one side and the contents of the can fall into the receptacle without any dust and without exposing the contents of the can to the air. The pulling back of the can closes both covers."

"At the destructor plant the receptacles are taken by a travelling crane and dumped into the furnace. The refuse is dropped into the fire. In the furnace the combustion is such that there is neither smoke, odor nor dust and the plant can be built right in the city."

"One other thing that must be done in this city. It will tend to remove the dust of the ashes from the streets as well as create more sanitary conditions. It is to mix the ashes and the garbage in the same receptacle. The refuse becomes to a certain extent sanitary because the lye and potash already contained in the ashes act like a disinfectant for a reasonable length of time, preserving the garbage from decaying, especially during the warm months. Consequently, being enclosed, the garbage will not attract the flies either in the house or on the streets. The ashes therefore prevent the creation of disease germs and the carrying of those germs to water, milk and food."

"The ashes also act like sand in cleaning and removing from the sides of the garbage can the accumulations of grease while the lye and potash serve again as a disinfectant when the cans are returned to damp cellars. In the winter also the admixture of ashes prevents the garbage from becoming a solid frozen mass."

PECK BURIED; WIDOW NOT AMONG MOURNERS

Divorced Wife Denies Professor
Gave \$100,000 to Friend
to Keep for Him.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 25.—Two coaches in which were Mrs. Cornelia Dawborn Peck, the professor's first wife, who got a divorce from him; her daughter, Miss Constance Peck, and five local friends of Mrs. Cornelia Peck followed the remains of Prof. Harry Thurston Peck to Christ Church Cemetery in Greenwich this afternoon from the home of his ex-wife on Balwood road, Sound Beach.

Mrs. Elizabeth du Bois Peck, Prof. Peck's widow, was not among the mourners. She did not appear either at the house or at the cemetery.

The Rev. M. George Thompson, rector of Christ Church, conducted the brief Episcopal service at the house and the committal service at the cemetery. Flowers were sent by Prof. Peck's college class, the class of '81, Columbia, by the Arts and Letters Club and others.

Mrs. Cornelia Peck denied to-night that her husband had ever entrusted a large sum of money to any friend to keep for him. She said that if Prof. Peck had told his secretary, Miss Margaret McDougall, that he had given \$100,000 to any one, he was joking with her.

"I don't think Prof. Peck's combined earnings amounted to that," she said. "His estate, which is bequeathed to his daughter, consists entirely of the income from royalties on his books."

Miss McDougall said Prof. Peck told her some time ago that four years ago he had given \$100,000 to a former schoolmate who had something to do with a banking business with the understanding that the money was to be turned over to him when he asked for it. He tried recently to get it, he told her, and failed. He did not tell her the man's name.

In January, 1913, Prof. Peck filed a petition in bankruptcy in which he acknowledged his debts as \$161,900.83 and his assets as \$255.

WIFE DEFEATS HEVENOR.

Jury Decides in Favor of Accused
Woman in Divorce Fight.

The uncorroborated testimony of Mrs. Grace Dimon Hevenor was accepted by a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday in preference to the evidence of fifteen witnesses called by her husband, Harvey H. Hevenor, in his suit for a divorce. It was the second time within a year that Mrs. Hevenor had defeated her husband at law.

Mrs. Hevenor was charged with misconduct with a man who registered at the Hotel Navarre as F. C. Wells. Mrs. Hevenor contended that the man, who was in the hotel room when her husband appeared, was George Winters, who, she alleged, was employed by Mr. Hevenor. She said that on the night of the raid the man was at her apartment and then took a woman resembling her to the hotel.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict in favor of Mrs. Hevenor. The case was heard in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mrs. Hevenor's counsel, Mr. J. H. Hill, said that the jury's decision was a great victory for the woman.

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JANE ADDAMS ASKS REPRIEVE FOR FRANK

Urges Women of Atlanta to En-
list in Fight for Con-
demned Man.

SEES ROOM FOR DOUBT

Organizations Should Make
Joint Protest to Secure
a New Trial.

ATLANTA, March 25.—In response to a letter from Jane Addams, director of Hull House, Chicago, the clubwomen of Atlanta and Georgia will probably make an organized effort to secure a new trial for Leo M. Frank, condemned to death for the murder of Mary Phagan. Miss Addams while in Atlanta recently, became an equal suffrage rally, became greatly interested in the Frank case.

After her return to Chicago she studied the evidence and decided that Frank ought to be given a new trial. Miss Addams's letter, which is addressed to Mrs. Emily MacDougall, leader of the Georgia clubwomen, follows:

"MY DEAR MRS. MACDOUGALL: I found myself so occupied in Atlanta that I did not write you concerning the Frank case as I meant to do. The postponement, however, was not due to any lack of interest, for the subject has been very much in my mind ever since. An execution is so desperately irrevocable that it can seem justifiable only upon the most unequivocal and downright evidence. To permit it under any other circumstances outrages one's profoundest human instincts. Would it not be possible to secure immediately at least a reprieve for ninety days, during which time every effort might be made for further evidence?"

"I have been in Atlanta several times and have always received the impression of a thriving, open minded city and one in which men and women were accustomed to discuss together the graver aspects of community responsibilities. Would it not be possible, therefore, for the women of the finer nature of your own citizens, through their organizations or through petition, to protest against the execution of a man concerning whose guilt there is so much room for doubt?"

"The present situation could be made in the name of protecting the ethical instincts and human sympathies of the young people of the city. To permit this execution to go on may be committing an outrage against the finer nature of your own citizens which will be irreparable, registering itself in a permanent lack of respect for the dignity of human life and for the law. Very sincerely yours."

Frank's attorneys were in conference to-day and completed the extraordinary motion for a new trial. It will hardly be heard, however, before William J. Burns returns from New York and makes his report. Burns's report is expected to be incorporated as a part of the motion.

BURNS PROMISES TRUTH.

Detective Says He'll Clear Mystery
—Won't Favor Frank.

William J. Burns, who is investigating the murder of Mary Phagan in Atlanta, Ga., under direction of the friends of Leo Frank, arrived in this city yesterday to investigate an important clue here. He will return to Atlanta to-day, taking with him some of his best men from the New York office.

The detective ridiculed reports sent from Atlanta to the effect that he had said that if the evidence pointed to Frank as the murderer he would cease his investigation. "When Frank's friends asked me to undertake the case I said that I would not undertake it if it was not understood that I was to go through with it from first to last."

In view of the report that Burns would drop the case if it looked as if Frank were guilty and the fact that he is still in Atlanta, it is believed that the Atlanta prisoner's innocence had been established.

"No such thing," said Burns. "I am still in the case because that was the agreement at the start of my connection with it. My continuance tells nothing one way or the other about Frank's position. All I will say is that my forthcoming report will clear up every phase of the so-called mystery."

Leonard D. Haas, associate counsel for Frank, got to town the same time as Mr. Burns. He was optimistic of the outcome of the case and that the new evidence would warrant the extraordinary motion for a new trial. It is probable that this motion will be made before Judge Ben H. Hill of the Superior Court of Georgia by the end of this week.

TOLMAN, LOAN SHARK, FREE.

Released From Island After Six
Months Term for Usury.

Daniel H. Tolman, "King of the loan sharks," was released yesterday from the Blackwell's Island penitentiary after serving a six months sentence for usury. Nobody met him on the Manhattan side of the river. He took an elevated train down town, apparently bound for his home at 90 North Mountain avenue, Montclair.

Tolman had seventy loan offices scattered through the United States and Canada. His wife and son, told Gov. Glynn that if he would pardon Tolman they would burn up the notes of 20,000 persons to whom he had lent money, but the Governor refused.

Saved by Rope of Sheets.

ROOSEVELT, L. I., March 25.—Mrs. Robert Holle, her sixteen-year-old daughter Pansy, who is a cripple, and a maid were trapped on the second floor of their home by fire early this morning. Mrs. Holle lowered her invalid daughter out of a window by sheets tied together.

MAYOR SEES BIG FIRE DRILL.

1,000 American Tobacco Employees
Commemorate Triangle Fire Date.

Mayor Mitchell and other city officials were interested spectators yesterday afternoon when 1,800 employees of the American Tobacco Company, Wythe avenue and Penn street, Brooklyn, marched out in about two minutes in an exhibition fire drill in commemoration of the third anniversary of the Triangle fire, in which 142 persons were killed.

The American Tobacco Company's six story building was selected because it is nearly 100 per cent. efficient in fire prevention construction. Of the 1,800 employees about 90 per cent. were girls and women. Many thousands watched the drill.

Among those who witnessed the exercises were Comptroller Prendergast, Borough President Founds of Brooklyn, President McNamara of the Board of Aldermen, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Fire Chief Kenlon and Bridge Commissioner Kracke.

PRIESTS TELL OF I. W. W. INVASION OF CHURCH

Tannenbaum, They Say, Twice
Defied Order to Leave
St. Alphonsus's.

Father Schneider, rector of St. Alphonsus's Roman Catholic Church, told at the trial of Frank Tannenbaum yesterday what occurred when the unemployed invaded his church on March 4. Tannenbaum is on trial in Part II. General Sessions, charged with unlawful assembly.

Father Schneider was in the rectory when Tannenbaum and a dozen other leaders of the unemployed entered. The men did not remove their hats. Tannenbaum was spokesman for the party.

"Can we have lodging in the church?" asked Tannenbaum, according to Father Schneider.

"No," said the priest. He made the same answer to Tannenbaum's demand for food and money.

"Well, all right; no harm done, cap," said Tannenbaum.

The leaders went back to their followers and then the crowd entered the church.

Father James C. Kessler testified that he overheard the conversation between Father Schneider and Tannenbaum and that he followed the unemployed into the church. He stood upon a bench and ordered all who did not belong to the congregation to leave. Then he led the congregation out through the side door when he saw that only a few of the unemployed obeyed his command.

Father Kessler described the men as noisy and boisterous. A loud "boing" went through the church when he ordered the men out, he said.

A great number of the invaders started to leave when he ordered them to, he said, but Tannenbaum jumped up on a bench and cried:

"Men, sit down. Keep your places." And the men obeyed.

Several members of the congregation told of their fright when the crowd of men filed in led by Tannenbaum.

Thomas Hoff said he found a razor under one of the benches, but Judge Wadhams ruled out this part of his evidence on the ground that there was nothing to connect Tannenbaum or any of the other men in the I. W. W. demonstration with the razor.

The trial will continue this morning.

Mother's Skin to Save Child.

NEARBY, N. J., March 25.—As a result of the sacrifice of her mother, Emily Reuter, 12 years old, who is in the City Hospital will probably recover. Mrs. Emma Reuter gave a large area of skin to cover patches on her daughter's body that had been burned when her clothes caught fire on November 19.

FRAUD CHARGED IN METAL PRODUCTS CO.

Assets of \$8,000,000 Concern
Alleged to Have Been
Dissipated.

OFFICERS ARE ACCUSED

Complaint Centres on Purchase
of J. W. Rapp and J. F.
Blanchard Plants.

Charging fraud in the management of the United States Metal Products Company stockholders started suit in the United States District Court yesterday to force Vice-President Harry C. Randall and other officers and directors of the company to make an accounting. The plaintiffs seek to hold the defendants responsible for any discrepancies that may be disclosed.

In addition to Mr. Randall the defendants named are John W. Rapp, former president of the company, and Directors Campbell Carrington, Frank E. Pringle, Clayton E. Bailey, Ross W. Lynn, F. E. Finnigan, Alwyn Hall, Jr., and John W. McKinnon. Mr. Ball is also president and director of the General Realty and Mortgage Company and a director in the Guardian Trust Company. Mr. McKinnon is an officer of the Assets Realization Company.

The charges centre mainly around the purchase by the United States Metal Products Company of the plants and business of the John W. Rapp Company at College Point, L. I., and the J. F. Blanchard Company, manufacturers of metal doors, window frame, &c.

The United States Metal Products Company was organized in January, 1911, to take over these concerns. At the time Mr. Rapp was president and sole owner of the John W. Rapp Company. According to the complaint, both the Rapp and Blanchard companies were bought by the United States Metal Products Company at more than their actual worth.

Before the sale was consummated, it is alleged, a statement of the financial

condition of the two companies submitted to the stockholders showed combined assets of \$3,550,385 and liabilities of \$1,200,350. The plaintiffs charge that some of the liabilities were left out, and some of the assets were worthless. In this way, it is alleged, a deficit of \$40,025 was converted into a surplus.

It is further charged that unjust commissions amounting to \$170,251 were paid with the consent of the defendants in connection with the purchases.

The United States Metal Products Company is listed as an \$8,000,000 corporation. A. B. Turner was made president recently to inquire into the company's condition, succeeding Mr. Rapp. The complaint is signed by him.

"Smiling Johnny" Takes Gas.

John A. Hennessy (Smiling Johnny), who served as a letter carrier for seven years and resigned recently on account of ill health, was found dead yesterday with a gas tube in his mouth in his furnished room at 81 Henry street, Brooklyn.

Illustrated. \$1.30 n.t.; by mail, \$1.41

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